

## SETTLE ON A POLICY

Senator Palmer as Mouthpiece of Cleveland on Silver.

## PRESIDENT'S POSITION STATED

Palmer Charged the Senate With Impotency to Act—Dolph Reviewed Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—In the senate, after the routine morning business, an amendment to the silver purchase repeal bill was offered by Mr. Morgan. It provides for the remission of 20 per cent of import duties on goods imported from countries that admit standard silver dollars of the present weight and fineness as legal tender for all debts public and private.

The silver purchase repeal bill was taken up at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Dolph continued his speech of yesterday afternoon. He said to the clerk and read extracts from President Cleveland's messages during his former administration, giving his views upon the subject of silver. He said that those extracts justified the statement that the success of the democratic party with such a candidate was the verdict of the American people in favor of the discontinuance of the purchase of silver and of the coinage of silver dollars. In the extract he had read that the course had been urged by President Cleveland in unmistakable language and the reason for it presented.

## No Silver Legislation.

Mr. Teller asked him what he thought the chances were of any legislation to silver during the present administration. Did he think there was any hope for such legislation, unless it was attached to the repeal bill?

"If I cast my vote for the repeal of the silver purchase act, I expect to do so," Mr. Dolph replied. "I will not do it with the expectation that during the present administration there will be any other legislation concerning silver. I do not know a single utterance of President Cleveland's, from the time of his first letter to Mr. Warner of Ohio before his first inauguration up to the present time, that would lead one to suppose he had changed his position in relation to silver coinage, or that he did not stand today in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law and opposed to the further purchase of silver bullion, and to the further coinage of silver dollars. I do not expect that he will recommend to congress any legislation looking to the use of silver by the United States without the co-operation of other countries. And I do not expect that congress could pass any act for the use of silver by the United States alone that would receive his approval. But I understand that he would be in favor of what he considers a practical use of silver."

## Monetary Conference.

The free coinage of silver is only practicable with an international agreement, by which the mints of all commercial countries of the world shall be open to the free coinage of silver at an agreed ratio. Mr. Teller asked Mr. Dolph whether there was any reason to suppose that the present executive would take any steps to secure an international agreement that would secure bimetalism throughout the world.

## Settle Our Policy First.

Here Mr. Palmer stepped into the arena of the debate, saying: "I am not authorized to speak for the president, but I have no doubt that the president regards it as essential that we settle our monetary policy before we invite other nations to a conference. I have no doubt that the president understands that while we continue the purchase of silver, we are disabling ourselves by putting ourselves at a disadvantage in any attempt at adjusting bimetalism with foreign countries. I am quite certain that the president believes that so long as we continue the purchase of silver and undertake to support silver coinage, we would appeal in vain to foreign governments to enter into any agreement to establish bimetalism."

## No Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Members of the house committee on public buildings and grounds said that the understanding is that the senate committee will not report any public building bills to this congress. Representative Sweet of Idaho, a member of the house committee, says that he will endeavor to have one bill reported giving a building to each of the new states which have not been so favored. Of the six new states, North and South Dakota only have received appropriations for public buildings.

## Morgan's Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—After the routine morning business in the senate today an amendment to the silver purchase repeal bill was offered by Senator Morgan. It revises the free coinage act of 1873 and remits 20 per cent of the import duties on goods from countries which accept the American standard dollar. The repeal bill was taken up and Senator Dolph continued his speech of last evening. Senator Platt introduced a bill permitting railroad to pool traffic under restrictions.

## Favored Reduced Duty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The ways and means committee voted today to favorably report the Durborow bill, after amending it so as to include a reduction in all duties of 30 per cent on all exhibits at the world's fair which are removed from bond for sale.

## Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The president today sent the following nominations of postmasters to the senate: John C. W. O'Brien, Warren, O.; W. Bradley, Thompson, O.; M. Keith, Princeton, N. J.; G. Haggenack, Elkader, Iowa.

## Impotency of the Senate.

Finally he came back to the point where he had started, the impotency of the senate. "It," he said, "the senate has not power to govern itself, no power to register its own decisions when it has reached a conclusion, then it is an abortion. And the time will come when the country will insist that the senate shall, in the exercise of its great powers, declare, some way or the other, that it will govern itself and that when the judgment of the majority is reached, the majority shall be permitted to register its determination."

## But I must continue, standing here today in the presence, that it is an abortion to find that it is impotent—that it has no power to act. And it is astonishing how the whole country agrees with me in that respect. Does it not seem strange to you, Mr. President, that this great dignified body, after spending weeks in debate, must depend upon the will of a small number of gentlemen as to whether we shall vote or not?"

## Voorhees Was Stung.

Mr. Voorhees, I agree with almost all the remarks of the distinguished senator, but I think that the fact is that whenever there is a strong sentiment in favor of any measure in this country the senate will immediately respond to it, but the senate knows that it is not going to pass this bill.

Mr. Voorhees, evidently chafing under the sting concealed in Mr. Dolph's remarks, rose and said: "If the senator from Idaho and those whom he represents will give us a chance to vote, we will answer his suggestion, not by ten, but by four or five times ten senators who will vote for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act."

"I say to the senator from Indiana," Mr. Dolph said defiantly, "that you have the power to resort to the means which you say exist, and the minute you undertake to resort to unusual methods, it will then be demonstrated to the country how futile it is to undertake the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act."

"I only wish," was Mr. Voorhees' retort, "that I had the power to resort to measures to settle the vote."

## Star—A Senator to Death.

Then Mr. Palmer came back into the discussion, remarking in bantering tones that if the people of Illinois had been told the people of Idaho they would have chosen as their senator some vigorous, athletic young gentleman who would just starve the senator from Idaho to death. Changing his manner and tone, Mr. Palmer said: "This is a very serious thing and protest—not that the senators should yield any of their rights, but I protest that the time will come and is very near at hand when the sensible men of this country will say that the senate must adopt some law by which it can govern itself. That is all."

This ended the closing scene of the debate. The senate adjourned at 3:30 to executive session tomorrow.

## SLAIN BY THE MOORS

Spanish Garrison at Melilla Besieged by Natives.

## EIGHTEEN SOLDIERS KILLED

Citadel in Danger and Spanish Government in Appeal To Reinforcements.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—The Spanish garrison at Melilla, on the northern coast of Morocco, is besieged by thousands of natives and the situation is critical. The Spanish authorities recently decided to add to the strength of their fortifications at Melilla, the state of the country and the acts of the natives, in their opinion, warranting such a course. The work of constructing additional fortifications was begun and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This increased the Moors, and yesterday morning a force of more than 6,000 natives made an attack upon the Spanish garrison, that numbered all told not more than 400 souls. The Spanish troops fought throughout the day without relief being sent to them.

## Eighteen Spaniards Killed.

During the battle eighteen of the Spaniards were killed and thirty-five wounded, including three officers, whose injuries are serious. The Spanish artillery did great execution. The gunners at one time directed their fire upon a mosque and almost completely destroyed it. Other buildings in the range of their fire were also destroyed.

## The Attacking Moors.

The attacking Moors are chiefly members of the Kifir tribe, who inhabit the mountains in northern Morocco and over whom the control of the sultan is virtually nil.

The Spanish government is hastening with all possible speed its preparations for the relief of the beleaguered citadel. Troops, cannon and ammunition are being dispatched from Seville and Malaga. A gunboat with orders to bombard the strongholds of the ruffians is already on the way to the coast.

## Bravery of the Troops.

Later dispatches from Melilla say that the Spanish officers and troops displayed the greatest bravery. The town, which is one of the Spanish penal settlements, is commanded by a citadel, which is built on a rock. After the Spanish troops and their civilian allies were forced by overwhelming numbers to retreat into the citadel the Moors attempted to take the place by assault. They were repulsed with great loss and tried to scale the walls. The beleaguered men poured volley after volley at them, but as the Moors did not fight in any regular order the fire was not effective.

## The Desperate Fight.

The natives were armed with Remington rifles and fought with fanatical fury, paying no attention to the showers of bullets aimed at them. They pursued the retreating whites up to the walls of the citadel despite the deadly fire directed at them from the fort. A small body of Spanish cavalry proved of the utmost service. Toward the end of the day the Moors abandoned their guerrilla mode of warfare and formed themselves into ranks. Then shouting their battle cries they advanced upon the citadel. When they were within a short distance of the wall, the heavy main gate swung open and out galloped the cavalrymen. They dashed into the ranks of the advancing Moors, their keen edged sabers swinging right and left among the enemy, who broke ranks and retreated. The Moors were ridden down and trampled upon by the iron-shod hoofs of the horses and a number of them met their death in this manner.

## REBELLION SUPPRESSED.

Radical Leader, Dr. Alem, Arrested at Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 3.—Dr. Alem, the radical leader, has been arrested in this city. The rebellion is believed to have been suppressed throughout the republic.

## Senator L. L. Dominguez, Argentine Minister to Great Britain, Has Received the Following Dispatch, dated October 2, from the Argentine minister of foreign affairs:

"The city of Rosario, of which the rebellion had possession, surrendered yesterday without resistance on the arrival of the national troops. The province of Santa Fe has been pacified and the whole republic is now quiet. The government has been supported by the people. The army and navy remained loyal."

## ANARCHIST WFT.

Pallas Held a Last Interview With His Family.

BARCELONA, Oct. 3.—The supreme council of war has ratified the sentence of the court martial that Pallas, the anarchist, shall be shot in the back. Pallas family visited him to bid him farewell. He maintained a stolid demeanor until it became time for him to say his last good bye to his little children. Then the manhood in him asserted itself, and, kissing them, over and over again, he bade them not follow in his footsteps, in the meantime crying bitterly. His mother asked him whether he believed in God, and he dryly responded "No."

Pallas now declares that he has no important information that he intends to reveal at the last moment.

## ASSAULTED BY STRIKERS.

Miners Prevented From Working in Warwickshire.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Alexander and Craven collieries, in the Coventry district of Warwickshire, were the scenes today of attacks by striking miners upon the men who signified their intention of resuming work. A mob of strikers gathered about the pits and when the would-be workers appeared they were surrounded and threatened with violence if they attempted to descend into the pit. In many cases their food wallets were seized by the rioters and their contents destroyed. The would-be workers were so thoroughly intimidated by the mob that they refused to go to work.

## PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Ten Persons Killed and Many Were Seriously Injured.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 3.—Advices have been received from Parangaricero, state of Michoacan, of a horrible accident at a church Sunday. The parish church was crowded with people when a rocket set fire to the roof and the fact being ascribed by the ringing of the church bell, a panic seized upon the assembled multitude, who made a mad dash for the doors, with the

## SLAIN BY THE MOORS

Spanish Garrison at Melilla Besieged by Natives.

## EIGHTEEN SOLDIERS KILLED

Citadel in Danger and Spanish Government in Appeal To Reinforcements.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—The Spanish garrison at Melilla, on the northern coast of Morocco, is besieged by thousands of natives and the situation is critical. The Spanish authorities recently decided to add to the strength of their fortifications at Melilla, the state of the country and the acts of the natives, in their opinion, warranting such a course. The work of constructing additional fortifications was begun and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This increased the Moors, and yesterday morning a force of more than 6,000 natives made an attack upon the Spanish garrison, that numbered all told not more than 400 souls. The Spanish troops fought throughout the day without relief being sent to them.

## Eighteen Spaniards Killed.

During the battle eighteen of the Spaniards were killed and thirty-five wounded, including three officers, whose injuries are serious. The Spanish artillery did great execution. The gunners at one time directed their fire upon a mosque and almost completely destroyed it. Other buildings in the range of their fire were also destroyed.

## The Attacking Moors.

The attacking Moors are chiefly members of the Kifir tribe, who inhabit the mountains in northern Morocco and over whom the control of the sultan is virtually nil.

The Spanish government is hastening with all possible speed its preparations for the relief of the beleaguered citadel. Troops, cannon and ammunition are being dispatched from Seville and Malaga. A gunboat with orders to bombard the strongholds of the ruffians is already on the way to the coast.

## Bravery of the Troops.

Later dispatches from Melilla say that the Spanish officers and troops displayed the greatest bravery. The town, which is one of the Spanish penal settlements, is commanded by a citadel, which is built on a rock. After the Spanish troops and their civilian allies were forced by overwhelming numbers to retreat into the citadel the Moors attempted to take the place by assault. They were repulsed with great loss and tried to scale the walls. The beleaguered men poured volley after volley at them, but as the Moors did not fight in any regular order the fire was not effective.

## The Desperate Fight.

The natives were armed with Remington rifles and fought with fanatical fury, paying no attention to the showers of bullets aimed at them. They pursued the retreating whites up to the walls of the citadel despite the deadly fire directed at them from the fort. A small body of Spanish cavalry proved of the utmost service. Toward the end of the day the Moors abandoned their guerrilla mode of warfare and formed themselves into ranks. Then shouting their battle cries they advanced upon the citadel. When they were within a short distance of the wall, the heavy main gate swung open and out galloped the cavalrymen. They dashed into the ranks of the advancing Moors, their keen edged sabers swinging right and left among the enemy, who broke ranks and retreated. The Moors were ridden down and trampled upon by the iron-shod hoofs of the horses and a number of them met their death in this manner.

## REBELLION SUPPRESSED.

Radical Leader, Dr. Alem, Arrested at Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 3.—Dr. Alem, the radical leader, has been arrested in this city. The rebellion is believed to have been suppressed throughout the republic.

## Senator L. L. Dominguez, Argentine Minister to Great Britain, Has Received the Following Dispatch, dated October 2, from the Argentine minister of foreign affairs:

"The city of Rosario, of which the rebellion had possession, surrendered yesterday without resistance on the arrival of the national troops. The province of Santa Fe has been pacified and the whole republic is now quiet. The government has been supported by the people. The army and navy remained loyal."

## ANARCHIST WFT.

Pallas Held a Last Interview With His Family.

BARCELONA, Oct. 3.—The supreme council of war has ratified the sentence of the court martial that Pallas, the anarchist, shall be shot in the back. Pallas family visited him to bid him farewell. He maintained a stolid demeanor until it became time for him to say his last good bye to his little children. Then the manhood in him asserted itself, and, kissing them, over and over again, he bade them not follow in his footsteps, in the meantime crying bitterly. His mother asked him whether he believed in God, and he dryly responded "No."

Pallas now declares that he has no important information that he intends to reveal at the last moment.

## ASSAULTED BY STRIKERS.

Miners Prevented From Working in Warwickshire.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Alexander and Craven collieries, in the Coventry district of Warwickshire, were the scenes today of attacks by striking miners upon the men who signified their intention of resuming work. A mob of strikers gathered about the pits and when the would-be workers appeared they were surrounded and threatened with violence if they attempted to descend into the pit. In many cases their food wallets were seized by the rioters and their contents destroyed. The would-be workers were so thoroughly intimidated by the mob that they refused to go to work.

## PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Ten Persons Killed and Many Were Seriously Injured.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 3.—Advices have been received from Parangaricero, state of Michoacan, of a horrible accident at a church Sunday. The parish church was crowded with people when a rocket set fire to the roof and the fact being ascribed by the ringing of the church bell, a panic seized upon the assembled multitude, who made a mad dash for the doors, with the

## SLAIN BY THE MOORS

Spanish Garrison at Melilla Besieged by Natives.

## EIGHTEEN SOLDIERS KILLED

Citadel in Danger and Spanish Government in Appeal To Reinforcements.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—The Spanish garrison at Melilla, on the northern coast of Morocco, is besieged by thousands of natives and the situation is critical. The Spanish authorities recently decided to add to the strength of their fortifications at Melilla, the state of the country and the acts of the natives, in their opinion, warranting such a course. The work of constructing additional fortifications was begun and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This increased the Moors, and yesterday morning a force of more than 6,000 natives made an attack upon the Spanish garrison, that numbered all told not more than 400 souls. The Spanish troops fought throughout the day without relief being sent to them.

## Eighteen Spaniards Killed.

During the battle eighteen of the Spaniards were killed and thirty-five wounded, including three officers, whose injuries are serious. The Spanish artillery did great execution. The gunners at one time directed their fire upon a mosque and almost completely destroyed it. Other buildings in the range of their fire were also destroyed.

## The Attacking Moors.

The attacking Moors are chiefly members of the Kifir tribe, who inhabit the mountains in northern Morocco and over whom the control of the sultan is virtually nil.

The Spanish government is hastening with all possible speed its preparations for the relief of the beleaguered citadel. Troops, cannon and ammunition are being dispatched from Seville and Malaga. A gunboat with orders to bombard the strongholds of the ruffians is already on the way to the coast.

## Bravery of the Troops.

Later dispatches from Melilla say that the Spanish officers and troops displayed the greatest bravery. The town, which is one of the Spanish penal settlements, is commanded by a citadel, which is built on a rock. After the Spanish troops and their civilian allies were forced by overwhelming numbers to retreat into the citadel the Moors attempted to take the place by assault. They were repulsed with great loss and tried to scale the walls. The beleaguered men poured volley after volley at them, but as the Moors did not fight in any regular order the fire was not effective.

## The Desperate Fight.

The natives were armed with Remington rifles and fought with fanatical fury, paying no attention to the showers of bullets aimed at them. They pursued the retreating whites up to the walls of the citadel despite the deadly fire directed at them from the fort. A small body of Spanish cavalry proved of the utmost service. Toward the end of the day the Moors abandoned their guerrilla mode of warfare and formed themselves into ranks. Then shouting their battle cries they advanced upon the citadel. When they were within a short distance of the wall, the heavy main gate swung open and out galloped the cavalrymen. They dashed into the ranks of the advancing Moors, their keen edged sabers swinging right and left among the enemy, who broke ranks and retreated. The Moors were ridden down and trampled upon by the iron-shod hoofs of the horses and a number of them met their death in this manner.

## REBELLION SUPPRESSED.

Radical Leader, Dr. Alem, Arrested at Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 3.—Dr. Alem, the radical leader, has been arrested in this city. The rebellion is believed to have been suppressed throughout the republic.

## Senator L. L. Dominguez, Argentine Minister to Great Britain, Has Received the Following Dispatch, dated October 2, from the Argentine minister of foreign affairs:

"The city of Rosario, of which the rebellion had possession, surrendered yesterday without resistance on the arrival of the national troops. The province of Santa Fe has been pacified and the whole republic is now quiet. The government has been supported by the people. The army and navy remained loyal."

## ANARCHIST WFT.

Pallas Held a Last Interview With His Family.

BARCELONA, Oct. 3.—The supreme council of war has ratified the sentence of the court martial that Pallas, the anarchist, shall be shot in the back. Pallas family visited him to bid him farewell. He maintained a stolid demeanor until it became time for him to say his last good bye to his little children. Then the manhood in him asserted itself, and, kissing them, over and over again, he bade them not follow in his footsteps, in the meantime crying bitterly. His mother asked him whether he believed in God, and he dryly responded "No."

Pallas now declares that he has no important information that he intends to reveal at the last moment.

## ASSAULTED BY STRIKERS.

Miners Prevented From Working in Warwickshire.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Alexander and Craven collieries, in the Coventry district of Warwickshire, were the scenes today of attacks by striking miners upon the men who signified their intention of resuming work. A mob of strikers gathered about the pits and when the would-be workers appeared they were surrounded and threatened with violence if they attempted to descend into the pit. In many cases their food wallets were seized by the rioters and their contents destroyed. The would-be workers were so thoroughly intimidated by the mob that they refused to go to work.

## PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Ten Persons Killed and Many Were Seriously Injured.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 3.—Advices have been received from Parangaricero, state of Michoacan, of a horrible accident at a church Sunday. The parish church was crowded with people when a rocket set fire to the roof and the fact being ascribed by the ringing of the church bell, a panic seized upon the assembled multitude, who made a mad dash for the doors, with the

## SLAIN BY THE MOORS

Spanish Garrison at Melilla Besieged by Natives.

## EIGHTEEN SOLDIERS KILLED

Citadel in Danger and Spanish Government in Appeal To Reinforcements.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—The Spanish garrison at Melilla, on the northern coast of Morocco, is besieged by thousands of natives and the situation is critical. The Spanish authorities recently decided to add to the strength of their fortifications at Melilla, the state of the country and the acts of the natives, in their opinion, warranting such a course. The work of constructing additional fortifications was begun and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This increased the Moors, and yesterday morning a force of more than 6,000 natives made an attack upon the Spanish garrison, that numbered all told not more than 400 souls. The Spanish troops fought throughout the day without relief being sent to them.

## Eighteen Spaniards Killed.

During the battle eighteen of the Spaniards were killed and thirty-five wounded, including three officers, whose injuries are serious. The Spanish artillery did great execution. The gunners at one time directed their fire upon a mosque and almost completely destroyed it. Other buildings in the range of their fire were also destroyed.

## The Attacking Moors.

The attacking Moors are chiefly members of the Kifir tribe, who inhabit the mountains in northern Morocco and over whom the control of the sultan is virtually nil.

The Spanish government is hastening with all possible speed its preparations for the relief of the beleaguered citadel. Troops, cannon and ammunition are being dispatched from Seville and Malaga. A gunboat with orders to bombard the strongholds of the ruffians is already on the way to the coast.

## Bravery of the Troops.

Later dispatches from Melilla say that the Spanish officers and troops displayed the greatest bravery. The town, which is one of the Spanish penal settlements, is commanded by a citadel, which is built on a rock. After the Spanish troops and their civilian allies were forced by overwhelming numbers to retreat into the citadel the Moors attempted to take the place by assault. They were repulsed with great loss and tried to scale the walls. The beleaguered men poured volley after volley at them, but as the Moors did not fight in any regular order the fire was not effective.

## The Desperate Fight.

The natives were armed with Remington rifles and fought with fanatical fury, paying no attention to the showers of bullets aimed at them. They pursued the retreating whites up to the walls of the citadel despite the deadly fire directed at them from the fort. A small body of Spanish cavalry proved of the utmost service. Toward the end of the day the Moors abandoned their guerrilla mode of warfare and formed themselves into ranks. Then shouting their battle cries they advanced upon the citadel. When they were within a short distance of the wall, the heavy main gate swung open and out galloped the cavalrymen. They dashed into the ranks of the advancing Moors, their keen edged sabers swinging right and left among the enemy, who broke ranks and retreated. The Moors were ridden down and trampled upon by the iron-shod hoofs of the horses and a number of them met their death in this manner.

## REBELLION SUPPRESSED.

Radical Leader, Dr. Alem, Arrested at Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 3.—Dr. Alem, the radical leader, has been arrested in this city. The rebellion is believed to have been suppressed throughout the republic.

## Senator L. L. Dominguez, Argentine Minister to Great Britain, Has Received the Following Dispatch, dated October 2, from the Argentine minister of foreign affairs:

"The city of Rosario, of which the rebellion had possession, surrendered yesterday without resistance on the arrival of the national troops. The province of Santa Fe has been pacified and the whole republic is now quiet. The government has been supported by the people. The army and navy remained loyal."

## ANARCHIST WFT.

Pallas Held a Last Interview With His Family.

BARCELONA, Oct. 3.—The supreme council of war has ratified the sentence of the court martial that Pallas, the anarchist, shall be shot in the back. Pallas family visited him to bid him farewell. He maintained a stolid demeanor until it became time for him to say his last good bye to his little children. Then the manhood in him asserted itself, and, kissing them, over and over again, he bade them not follow in his footsteps, in the meantime crying bitterly. His mother asked him whether he believed in God, and he dryly responded "No."

Pallas now declares that he has no important information that he intends to reveal at the last moment.

## ASSAULTED BY STRIKERS.

Miners Prevented From Working in Warwickshire.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Alexander and Craven collieries, in the Coventry district of Warwickshire, were the scenes today of attacks by striking miners upon the men who signified their intention of resuming work. A mob of strikers gathered about the pits and when the would-be workers appeared they were surrounded and threatened with violence if they attempted to descend into the pit. In many cases their food wallets were seized by the rioters and their contents destroyed. The would-be workers were so thoroughly intimidated by the mob that they refused to go to work.

## PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Ten Persons Killed and Many Were Seriously Injured.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 3.—Advices have been received from Parangaricero, state of Michoacan, of a horrible accident at a church Sunday. The parish church was crowded with people when a rocket set fire to the roof and the fact being ascribed by the ringing of the church bell, a panic seized upon the assembled multitude, who made a mad dash for the doors, with the

## SLAIN BY THE MOORS

Spanish Garrison at Melilla Besieged by Natives.

## EIGHTEEN SOLDIERS KILLED

Citadel in Danger and Spanish Government in Appeal To Reinforcements.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—The Spanish garrison at Melilla, on the northern coast of Morocco, is besieged by thousands of natives and the situation is critical. The Spanish authorities recently decided to add to the strength of their fortifications at Melilla, the state of the country and the acts of the natives, in their opinion, warranting such a course. The work of constructing additional fortifications was begun and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. This increased the Moors, and yesterday morning a force of more than 6,000 natives made an attack upon the Spanish garrison, that numbered all told not more than 400 souls. The Spanish troops fought throughout the day without relief being sent to them.

## Eighteen Spaniards Killed.

During the battle eighteen of the Spaniards were killed and thirty-five wounded, including three officers, whose injuries are serious. The Spanish artillery did great execution. The gunners at one time directed their fire upon a mosque and almost completely destroyed it. Other buildings in the range of their fire were also destroyed.

## The Attacking Moors.

The attacking Moors are chiefly members of the Kifir tribe, who inhabit the mountains in northern Morocco and over whom the control of the sultan is virtually nil.

The Spanish government is hastening with all possible speed its preparations for the relief of the beleaguered citadel. Troops, cannon and ammunition are being dispatched from Seville and Malaga. A gunboat with orders to bombard the strongholds of the ruffians is already on the way to the coast.

## Bravery of the Troops.

Later dispatches from Melilla say that the Spanish officers and troops displayed the greatest bravery. The town, which is one of the Spanish penal settlements, is commanded by a citadel, which is built on a rock. After the Spanish troops and their civilian allies were forced by overwhelming numbers to retreat into the citadel the Moors attempted to take the place by assault. They were repulsed with great loss and tried to scale the walls. The beleaguered men poured volley after volley at them, but as the Moors did not fight in any regular order the fire was not effective.

## The Desperate Fight.

The natives were armed with Remington rifles and fought with fanatical fury, paying no attention to the showers of bullets aimed at them. They pursued the retreating whites up to the walls of the citadel despite the deadly fire directed at them from the fort. A small body of Spanish cavalry proved of the utmost service. Toward the end of the